

BORAH SCORES LORIMER

Idaho Senator Insists Charges of Corruption Were Proved.

AN ANSWER TO BURROWS

Says Conclusions of Senate Committee Exonerating Lorimer Are Ill Founded.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 18.—The fight to unseat Senator Lorimer approached a dramatic crisis today in a speech delivered by Senator Borah attacking the conclusions of the report of the Senate committee which dismissed the charges of corruption and bribery.

"The speech was a scorching rejoinder to the defense of the committee's action by Senator Burrows earlier in the day, and a scathing denunciation of what Senator Borah characterized as a machine, 'controlled and directed by a powerful mind,' which carried on its corrupt operations in the Legislature and even in the courts up to the time it was exposed by the confessions of the witnesses summoned by the Senate investigating committee."

Sensor Lorimer himself scarcely stirred in his seat at the extreme corner of the chamber throughout the session, which was practically given up to the fight. Although apparently unperturbed during his defense and the bitter attack by Senator Borah, his cheeks were flushed and his eyes followed intently every movement of the speakers. The galleries filled as the fight wore on. Interest in the dramatic proceedings was so apparent that Senator Hayburn, after a tilt with Senator Borah, declared with some heat that he did not purpose "to have the effect of Senator Borah's speech measured by the laughing and snickering of the galleries."

Sensor Burrows, in his long speech, sought to show that there was no testimony connecting Senator Lorimer with the alleged bribery, and that the character of the witnesses, considered in connection with the methods used by the state attorney to secure confessions, was such that their testimony was not to be taken literally. He referred to the severe assaults made upon the committee, and closed by invoking the utterance of Roscoe Conkling in another bribery investigation: "We must keep within the law."

Sensor Borah took not only the opposite view to Senator Burrows, but drew conclusions hostile to Senator Lorimer more extreme than any yet suggested on the floor of the Senate. By careful analysis of the testimony he sought to prove the accuracy of the confessions before the investigating committee, and the circumstantial evidence offered in confirmation, such as letters, telegrams and the passing of money. He declared that in an investigation of this kind one could not expect to find witnesses of the highest character, but that in this case the circumstantial certainty with which the transactions are related corroborated beyond question the veracity of the witnesses.

He found that the testimony connects the "jackpot" with the alleged bribery in the Lorimer election and that in the universal condition of corruption which existed in the Illinois Legislature the men to whom the Lorimer money was paid were admitted to share in the proceeds of the "jackpot." He asserted that as White had apparently managed the southern wing of the corrupt machine, not only his own vote but all the votes he "delivered" for Lorimer were tainted and should be cast out.

"From the hour that the Senator from Illinois decided to become a candidate," Mr. Borah continued, "a stream of corruption began to flow, and it never has ceased. It has gone into the courts; it has affected juries; it has broken down lawyers; it has left broken reputations in its wake. From the beginning there has been evidence of combination and a well prepared scheme. This was not the result of accident, but evidence of the organizing ability of a powerful mind."

FEAR "MEDICINE TRUST"

Opposition to Enlargement of Public Health Service Powers.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 18.—Fearing that if the powers of the public health service are enlarged it will result in a "medicine trust" favorable to the allopathic school of medicine, Harry L. Gordon, former Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today to protest against a report of the Mann bill.

Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. George T. Oliver, the latter the wife of the Senator from Pennsylvania, attended the hearing as representatives of the National League of Medical Freedom, of which Mr. Gordon is also a member.

Rumors that the Mann bill would be favorably reported caused a deluge of protests to reach House members early this week, and the chairman of the committee in charge promised a series of hearings before taking action. The bill to enlarge the powers of the public health service authorizes it to investigate and report on all diseases, whether contagious or not. Mr. Gordon urged that the realm of state and individual rights would be invaded by such unlimited authority, and Christian Scientists, heterodoxists, homeopaths and others are opposing the legislation.

BRYAN BEHIND CLARK?

Reported Lined Up Against Harmon and Wilson.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Democratic Senators and Representatives who attended the Jackson Day banquet in Baltimore last night discussed with unusual interest today the significance of a warning note which came in the closing minutes of the dinner from ex-Representative Theodore Tilton, of California, generally recognized at the conference as the personal representative of William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Tilton did not attempt to start a Bryan boom; in fact, he eliminated the Nebraska from any further consideration as the Democratic nominee either in 1912 or any succeeding Presidential year. He warned his hearers, however, that if they were seeking a harmony which might bring about future Democratic success they must not continue a policy which omitted Mr. Bryan from consideration as a leader in the party councils. Before his references to Mr. Bryan Mr. Tilton had paid a high tribute to Champ Clark as a man in whom the Middle and the Far West had implicit confidence.

There are many political watchers in Washington who regard the warning of the Bryan element in the party behind Mr. Clark as against Governor Harmon, Woodrow Wilson and the others who have been mentioned for the Democratic leadership.

Here's the Health-Building Beer for Your Table!

In Addition to its Unequaled Sparkle and Flavor.

Imperial Beer

Gold Label

BEADLESTON & WOERZ

Is Thoroughly Wholesome and Absolutely Pure.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

OPPORTUNITY FOR CONGRESS.—President Taft and Secretary Knox are exerting all their influence to secure favorable action at this session of Congress on the Lowden foreign service bill, a measure which would undoubtedly commend itself to all business men and all who are interested in the welfare of the foreign service of the United States if they realized its importance. Representative Lowden has devised a method of rallying the moral influence of those who believe in good government for the recognition of efficiency in the diplomatic and consular service, without encountering the apparently insuperable objection of Congress to any step which would curtail the constitutional privilege of the President to appoint and the Senate to confirm the members of these services. Various measures have been introduced by Mr. Lowden in the past, all designed to relieve diplomatic and consular appointments and promotions from the untoward effects of political influence, all of which have received the cordial support of the administrative branch of the government, but all of which have been rejected because Congress felt that they involved a violation of at least the spirit of the Constitution. This year Mr. Lowden has devised a measure which makes mandatory the keeping of a record of the efficiency of all secretaries in the diplomatic service and all consular officers; an annual impartial examination of all applicants for places in the foreign service, and the submission to the President and the publication annually of the efficiency record and the results of the examinations, together with a statement of the proportional representation of the several states and territories. The measure contains nothing mandatory with regard to the action of the President, but is designed first to keep the Chief Executive advised of the relative merits of those in the service and of the qualifications of applicants, and secondly, to guide public opinion, that it may, without in reason, act as a check on appointments to and promotions within the service. Business men generally recognize the importance of efficient representation of the United States in foreign countries. Those who are responsible for this service recognize to the full that the exertion of political influence is the greatest obstacle to efficiency. The President, in his annual message, declared himself strongly in the subject, and Secretary Knox has communicated his earnest indorsement to Chairman Foster of the Foreign Affairs Committee. It will require pressure from the outside, from the business interests of the country, however, to achieve the desired end. And, incidentally, it is suggested that those who are expending so much energy in the promotion of universal peace could not better employ themselves than in promoting the movement for competent diplomatic representation.

RESERVE OR BANK?—Is the "Reserve Association of America," as designed by Senator Aldrich, a central bank under another name? This is one of the first questions which has suggested itself to financiers and politicians who have examined the Aldrich plan, and it has been discussed here today, some even going so far as to suggest that the Senator from Rhode Island is not altogether frank in his declaration that the desired results can be achieved "without the creation of a central bank." In connection with this point, however, Mr. Aldrich was discussing "the government banks of Europe," and it must be further remembered that in the first announcement of the Aldrich plan, in The Tribune of last Thursday, it was termed "a central bank mechanism," which was Mr. Aldrich's own term, although it was obviously necessary to select a more formal term as the name of the proposed institution. It must be obvious, however, that there is a material difference between the central banks of Europe and that proposed by Mr. Aldrich. The Reserve Association is to receive no deposits except those of the government and of its own stockholders, and is to discount no commercial paper for individuals, and that of individuals only when indorsed and guaranteed by its stockholders. It is to have no private stockholders, etc. In the opinion of the government experts the Aldrich plan merely provides for a central mechanism which shall perform for the banks of the country those important offices which they are powerless to perform for themselves, and it does this without entering into competition with them in their proper fields. And, moreover, it will not make profits for private individuals beyond a reasonable return for the use of their money, etc., limited to a maximum of 5 per cent, all profits

in excess thereof accruing to the government. Examination of the plan, in the estimation of the government experts, reveals radical differences from what is generally known as a central bank.

PANAMA FORTIFICATION.—President Taft is intolerant of the visionary arguments of those who vainly imagine that they are promoting the cause of universal peace by opposing the fortification of the Panama Canal. Such arguments are denounced as nothing short of folly. No logical reason for failing to fortify the canal can be presented, while there is every reason why that step should be taken. When universal peace has advanced far beyond its present status, when international law has acquired the force of federal statutes, when the moral sense of the nations has made such progress that no powerful nation will dare to violate the rights of a weaker one, then, and then only, in the opinion of the administration, will it be safe to abandon fortifications and leave the defense of populous cities and great waterways to the protection of moral precepts and an international sense of right and justice. Under existing circumstances, much as they may be desired, it was as well to tempt the acquisitive instincts of the American Indian by abandoning locks and bars and discharging the police forces as to tempt aggressive nations by constructing so important a strategic waterway as the Panama Canal and failing to take those precautions for its defense which are dictated by experience and common sense, all of which the President will himself take occasion to amplify at no distant date.

LODGE'S ELECTION.—Rarely has a Senator received so striking a tribute to the value of his services in the upper house of Congress as that paid to Senator Lodge today, when the news of his re-election reached the Senate chamber. He was the recipient of congratulations on all sides. Democrats vying with Republicans in their efforts to reach the Senator from Massachusetts to shake his hand and convey to him the gratification that he had been chosen to represent his state in the Senate for another six years. Mr. Lodge is far from belonging to the type popularly known as "a good fellow." He is a student and a serious minded man, who has never sought to extend his popularity by the quality of his dinners, or what is known in the parlance of the politicians, as "glad hand methods," and therefore the gratification of his colleagues, regardless of party, constituted the greater tribute to his worth as a Senator, the more striking testimonial to the respect which his high attainments command, the recognition of his freedom from anything like demagoguery and the sincerity with which he has always served the nation. To the general expression of gratification no dissenting voice was to be heard in the entire membership of the Senate.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—Anything like a detailed account of what occurred at the Democratic love feast at Baltimore yesterday it would be hard to secure from those who attended. That it was "a riot" is freely testified to. "That it was a love feast is also vehemently asserted, but no one appears to have heard the speeches, and nothing like a programme of party action was agreed upon. In fact, a few judicious questions regarding the respective merits of free trade, tariff for revenue only or serious revision were quite sufficient to start a miniature riot in the Democratic cloak and committee rooms at the Capitol today. Nevertheless, the prediction department of the Democratic party is working overtime today, telling every one who will listen of the entire harmony which is certain to prevail at the caucus slated for to-morrow night. The doves of peace will find no other equally satisfactory resting place, according to leading Democrats. There is no dissatisfaction over prospective committee assignments. All will go merry as a marriage bell, if the Democrats are to be believed. Of course there is a faction which does not wish the caucus to commit itself regarding the candidacy of Champ Clark for the Speakership. There is another which does not want the Ways and Means Committee "backed with free trade."

There is another which is seriously opposed to a committee on committees, but all these minor differences are expected to fade away and brotherly love and perfect peace are predicted for this important gathering. It is only a Republican searant-at-arms who has had the forethought to swear in a phalanx of allied deputies to preserve—not the peace, but the furniture of the chamber.

G. G. H.

TO LIMIT FEDERAL CASES.—The House of Representatives today adopted an amendment to the Mann bill confining laws relating to the judiciary which will have the effect of stopping the practice of corporations doing an interstate business from taking practically all suits against them out of the hands of state courts and placing them in the federal courts.

The amendment was offered by Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, after a preliminary skirmish, in which party lines were tightly drawn. It was adopted by practically a unanimous vote. The amendment in full follows:

Provided, further, that no suit against a corporation or joint stock company brought in a state court of the state in which the plaintiff resides or in which the cause of action arises, or in which the defendant has its place of business, or carries on its business, shall be removed to any United States court on the ground of diverse citizenship.

BROKERAGE OFFICES PUZZLED.

Ticker Ticked for Twenty Minutes Without a U. P. Quotation.

A dispute between two floor traders over the price at which one had sold the other a block of Union Pacific at the opening of the market yesterday caused a delay of twenty minutes before the opening sale of the stock appeared on the tape.

The two brokers were unable to agree over the price, and it was some time before a member of the committee of arrangements, who settled such disputes, arrived on the scene. Before he got the matter straightened out brokerage circles were wondering what could have happened to Union Pacific that it did not appear on the tape, and the telephone wires to the Stock Exchange were kept hot by those eager to get a quotation on the stock.

After the first quotation appeared, at 10:20 o'clock, others followed in such rapid succession, owing to the large transactions, that six thousand shares were recorded before there was an intervening quotation on any other stock.

LEHMANN DEFENDS TAX

Says Government Is Helping Corporations Pay It.

CALLS IT EXCISE TAXATION

No State Rights Invaded, Solicitor General Declares—Further Attacks on the Law.

Washington, Jan. 18.—For nearly three hours today Solicitor General Lehmann argued before the Supreme Court of the United States that the corporation tax provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act were constitutional. His argument is the principal defense of the law.

The Solicitor General told the court that the fifteen cases before it had been brought by shareholders in corporations who objected to the latter paying the tax. Each of the corporations had expressed an intention to obey the law.

"The government is here," said the Solicitor General, "to help the corporations pay the tax."

Every objection had been raised to the tax, Mr. Lehmann said, that could be raised by any tax possible of being levied under the Constitution. Some of his opponents had gone so far, he said, as to assert that it was no tax at all, but a mere confiscation of property.

The only limitation on the taxing power of the federal government, he said, applied to exports. Possibly there was an implied limitation against taxation of the agencies and instrumentalities of state governments, he added. As to the mode of taxation, the only limitations were the apportionment of direct taxes and the making of excise taxes uniform.

The corporation tax, according to the Solicitor General, violated none of the limitations. He described it as an excise tax, but said the fact that it made exemptions did not prevent it being uniform. The government had a right to look at more than the revenue to be obtained; it had the right to consider the general welfare of the people in making the classifications for taxation.

He declared that the tax was not on an instrumentality of a state, but was on the exercise of the right procured by a corporation.

Julien T. Davies, of New York, argued that the tax was unconstitutional because of the arbitrary classification of corporations for taxation, while individuals and partnerships were not taxed. He said that next year Congress might tax corporations out of existence if the law were held constitutional.

"Aren't you arguing the constitutionality of a protective tariff?" inquired Justice Holmes.

Mr. Davies thought his argument did not amount to that.

"It struck me you were getting uncommonly close to it," said the justice.

Frederick Stimson, of New York, next attacked the law as having originated in

W. I. SMITH'S DILEMMA.

May Fail of Higher Pay as Judge if He Does Not Resign.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 18.—Representative Walter I. Smith, who has been named by President Taft as judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, may have to resign as a member of the House before his term expires, on March 4, or else raise a question of the constitutionality of the appointment such as interested the country when Senator Philander C. Knox was made Secretary of State.

This rather surprising situation came to light today when it occurred to some members that the House now has before it a bill to increase the salaries of Circuit judges. If Mr. Smith is a member of the House when such legislation passes he cannot benefit under it because of the constitutional provision which prohibits a member accepting an office the emoluments of which he helped to increase. Because of this limitation Secretary Knox, it will be recalled, was forced to serve for several years at a salary less than his fellow Cabinet members.

Representative Smith may solve the problem this way: If it is apparent that the House is going to pass at this session a bill increasing the salaries of all federal judges, which bill has already been reported out of the committee, Mr. Smith will resign then and there. Under such circumstances he would be eligible to receive the increase, which is \$2,500 a year additional. If he were to remain a member of the House and the bill should pass while he had the privilege of voting upon it, Mr. Smith would enjoy the unique and unsatisfactory distinction of becoming the lowest paid Circuit judge in the United States—the same sort of situation that Senator Knox innocently got himself into.

Representative Smith, therefore, is ready to resign if it becomes apparent that the bill reported out of the Judiciary Committee is to become a law at this session. Otherwise Mr. Smith does not expect to qualify until after March 4.

The rumors that an effort will be made in the Senate to hold his nomination has added to the perplexity of Mr. Smith. Although there may be some delay in his confirmation, it is not expected that it will be prevented.

FOR FIXED TARIFF BOARD.

Ways and Means Committee Favors Daltzell Plan.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A permanent Tariff Board along the lines of the Daltzell bill was agreed upon by the twelve Republican members of the House Committee on Ways and Means today by a vote of 8 to 4. The action followed a series of conferences over the various plans for a permanent Tariff Board, which President Taft has been urging Congress to provide for at this session.

The action today was taken after a long discussion of the two leading plans, the Longworth bill, favored by the administration, and the Daltzell bill.

DIAMONDS MAY GO UP

Maiden Lane Dealers Expect Advance in Prices.

RETIRE EDUCATORS AT 70

Board Cuts Pupil-Teachers' Pay—Bars Mrs. Kinkadey.

An advance in the price of diamonds is expected in Maiden Lane. Although no official announcement has as yet been received, dealers were informed yesterday that the Premier Diamond Company has decided to increase the price of diamonds of large size and that the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., would follow the same course. This is in accordance with a statement made at the annual meeting of the De Beers company recently at Kimberley, South Africa, by an official, who said that the stocks of diamonds at the mines had been greatly reduced.

This country takes about 60 per cent of the entire diamond output of the world, and according to a recent announcement by the president of the National Retail Jewellers' Association more pieces of diamond jewelry ranging in price from \$50 to \$1,000 were sold in 1910 than in any other year in the history of the trade. It is said that 50 per cent of the diamonds were bought by well-to-do or medium class people, and not by the millionaire class, and it is declared by Maiden Lane dealers that the Western farmers are buying diamonds in large quantities.

TO DISCUSS TARIFF COMMISSION.

Under the joint auspices of the National Tariff Commission Association and the Civic Forum, a meeting for the purpose of urging on Congress the creation of a permanent tariff commission will be held in Carnegie Hall Friday evening, January 27. Among those who will make addresses are Senator Newlands, of Nevada, and Congressman Lenroot, of Wisconsin. The meeting will be open to the public, and tickets may be obtained at the offices of the association, No. 66 Lafayette street, or at the offices of the Civic Forum, No. 23 West 44th street.

BROWER BEFORE GRAND JURY

Bank Officer a Voluntary Witness—No Immunity Promised.

Following the report that the grand jury was expected to indict another officer of the Northern Bank as a result of Joseph G. Robin's financial jugglery, William L. Brower, the vice-president of the institution, who is under indictment for perjury, was a witness yesterday before the grand jury.

Mr. Brower, who is at liberty under \$3,000 bail, came to the courthouse voluntarily and was in the jury room for an hour. It was announced by the District Attorney's office that he had not been subpoenaed and that no immunity had been promised him for his testimony.

TAPT TO DINE WITH POLICE

Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor Also To Be Guests of Lieutenants.

President Taft, Governor Dix and Mayor Gaynor will sit at the same table on the evening of Washington's Birthday as guests of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association, at the Waldorf-Astoria, it was announced last night. It will be the fifth annual dinner of the association.

President Taft was the guest of honor at last year's dinner, and at the time, he said, he "felt so much at home among such good fellows" that he would be pleased to attend the dinner this year. Other guests will be Controller Prendergast, Police Commissioner Croyce and Deputy Commissioners Driscoll, Flynn, Walsh and Reynolds, Fire Commissioner Waldo and Deputy Fire Commissioners O'Keefe and Whitney, and Chief Magistrate William McAdoo.

WANT MORE MAINE MONEY

Secretary Dickinson Says Appropriation Is Nearly Spent.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Requesting that Congress provide additional funds for continuing the work of uncovering and eliminating the illicit traffic in Havana harbor, Secretary of War Dickinson has written a letter to Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, calling attention to the fact that the appropriation of \$200,000 made at the last session of Congress will be exhausted in about six weeks.

The Secretary suggests that the task be prosecuted from now until the convening of Congress next December under the indefinite appropriation act of March 3, 1899, which authorizes the removal of wrecks which form obstructions to navigation. The use of this appropriation can be accomplished by extending the provisions of the act to the harbor of Havana.

The Secretary also invites Congress to indicate what shall be done with the wreck when raised, excepting the main mast, which the legislative body already has said shall be placed in Arlington Cemetery. Numerous requests have been made by the Secretary of War for the second mast and other parts of the ship. The government of Cuba has asked for the second mast, with the intention of erecting it on a site in the city of Havana as a monument for liberty.

The Secretary suggests that Congress pass a rule giving some branch of the government discretion to meet these requests.

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RETIRE EDUCATORS AT 70

Board Cuts Pupil-Teachers' Pay—Bars Mrs. Kinkadey.

Four of the resolutions proposed by the Committee on Curriculum of the State Board of Education, introduced at last week's meeting of the Board of Education, were passed yesterday afternoon at a special meeting. John Green, chairman of the committee, asked that the resolution to transfer certain special sewing teachers be omitted. The bylaws committee found that the teachers were needed, and that the money could be saved in other ways.

The original resolution called for cutting the salary of the pupil-teachers from \$10 to \$1 a day. This was changed later so that, beginning with the first of February, the pupil-teachers will receive 15 cents a day. The bylaws were amended so that the other resolutions could be adopted.

The second resolution adopted by the board provided that all music teachers who had been in service for more than thirty years and were more than sixty-five years old be recommended for retirement with pension September 1.

The third resolution called for the retirement of all teachers and principals at more than seventy years old and others eligible for retirement on pension, beginning with September 1.

The last resolution called for the retirement of all teachers, principals and superintendents reaching seventy years of age, provided they were eligible for retirement.

For the second time an attempt was made to set aside the bylaws in order that Mrs. Mary B. Kinkadey might be appointed principal of Public School 7, in Manhattan. The board voted against setting aside the bylaws for this one married woman, after almost fifty other married women had been turned down.

RULES FOR HEALTH INSPECTORS

Because a number of persons have been falsely representing themselves as inspectors of the Department of Health, Commissioner Lederle issued a statement yesterday requesting citizens to notify the department whenever a badge cannot be shown by a person who attempts to act in such a capacity. The department has been bothered considerably by men claiming to be inspectors and who have acted improperly under that guise.

NO RUN ON J. RUBANO'S BANK.

Contrary to expectations, there was no run on the private bank of Joseph Rubano, No. 229 First avenue, yesterday morning. A crowd of Italians, most of them of the poorer class, gathered in front of the bank at 9 o'clock, but there was no disorder, despite the fact that an involuntary petition in bankruptcy had been filed against the bank Tuesday.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER

is used by people of refinement in every part of the world where the use of the tooth brush is known

The One Supreme Test Has Been Met By

The ANGELUS

After a piano-player has been subjected to all the usual ordeals to determine its worth and its characteristics, there comes this final and supreme test:

The piano to which it is applied is played by hand and by mechanism alternately; the auditors (musical experts) are in an adjoining room or are separated from the piano by a curtain; they cannot see whether a selection is being rendered by the human hand or by the Mechanism. That is for them to determine by ear only.

Of all piano-players the ANGELUS is the only one that has made it impossible for auditors thus situated to determine when the human and when the so-called mechanical master was presiding over the piano.

As this test proves, the ANGELUS pours into the piano the noblest musical instincts of the human brain. Not only is its execution technically faultless, but soul, feeling and expression are there.

The Human Touch Is Imparted Because of Certain Exclusive Transmitters

The ANGELUS possesses a Phrasing Lever which imparts to the piano the most sensitive impressions of the brain. It possesses as well the wonderful devices known as Melody Buttons, which aid mightily in conveying the human thought into the piano's strings. Of no less consequence are the Melodiant and Artistyle appliances exclusively to be found in this piano-player.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Eighth to Tenth streets.

All these are channels through which the thought of the operator is transmitted to the instrument. Each is essential to human expression in pianoforte music.

Heritage of the Angelus Player-Pianos

Every piano in which the ANGELUS is installed enjoys these exclusive features as a heritage. No matter whether you choose

The EMERSON-ANGELUS, which now includes the grand as well as upright types of piano, or

The SCHOMACKER-ANGELOPIAN, the gold stringed aristocrat of the piano world, or

The KNABE-ANGELUS, first of the great pianos to install an interior player and still the par-excellent leader, the result will be equally satisfying.

You will find the human hand, the human brain, and all the enthusiasm and fervor that mark the musician's rendition of music, have become an integral part of the ANGELUS.

The Wanamaker Piano Salons afford you an unlimited opportunity to hear the ANGELUS in its varied roles. After having heard it you will wonder that you gave time or thought to any inferior piano-player.

Exceptionally Liberal Terms apply to the ANGELUS and to the pianos in which it is installed. In a word, we are in a position to make terms satisfactory to any dependable customer. Cannot we have a little personal talk with you regarding the ANGELUS and our terms?

Piano Salons, First Gallery, New Building.